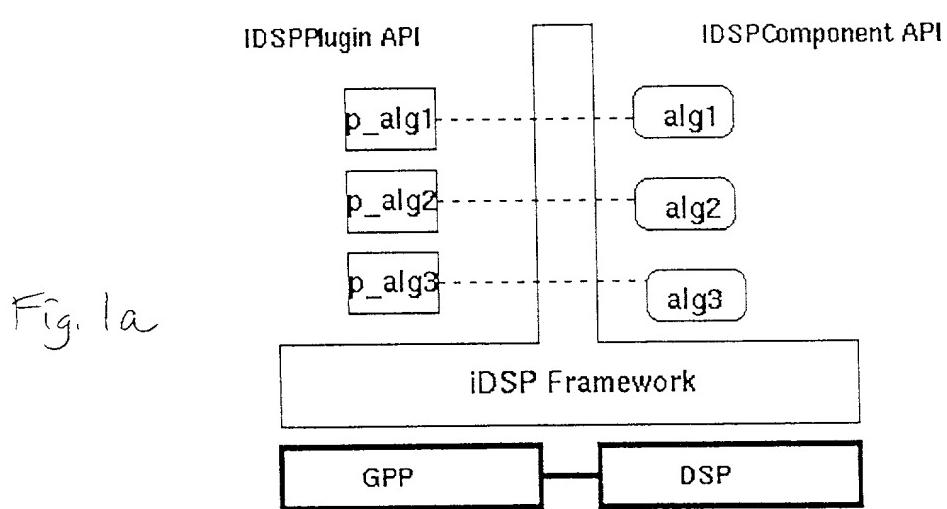


1-32228



iDSP: Plug, Play, QoS

IF image 959x710 pixels

http://idsp.hc.ti.com/docs/idsp/idsp_plug_noshow.ppt

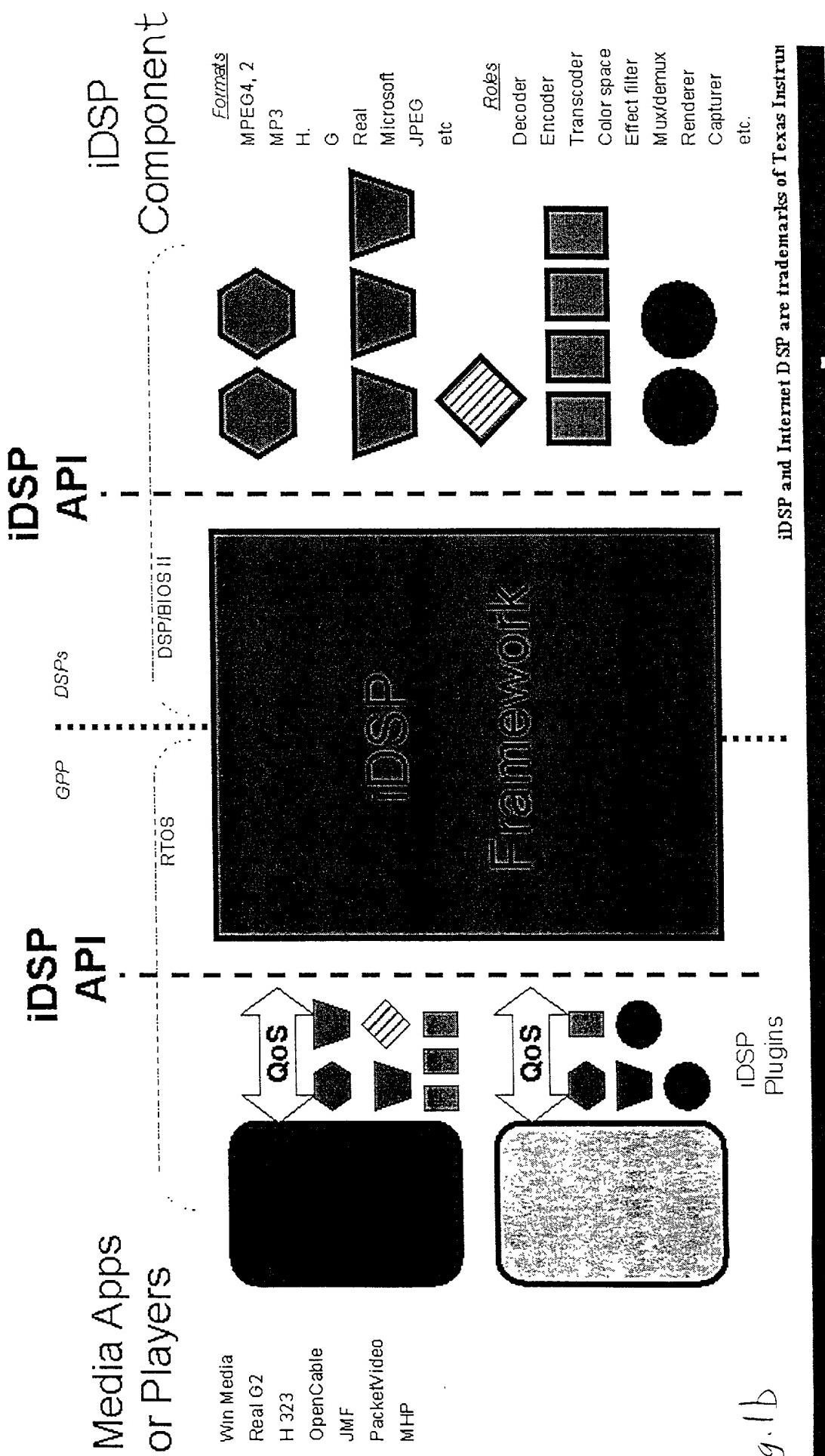
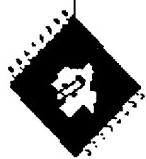


Fig. 1b

iDSP and Internet DSP are trademarks of Texas Instruments

iDSP Algorithm Chaining



OpenCable,
RealSystem G2,
MS Windows Media,
QuickTime,
Java Media Framework

Applications

Media Framework CLIENT

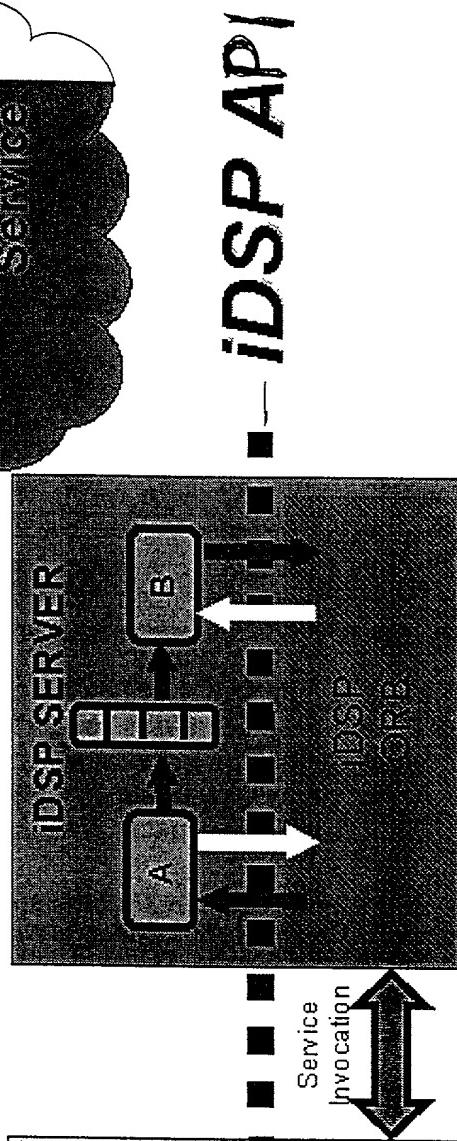


Fig. 1c

iDSP QoS Design

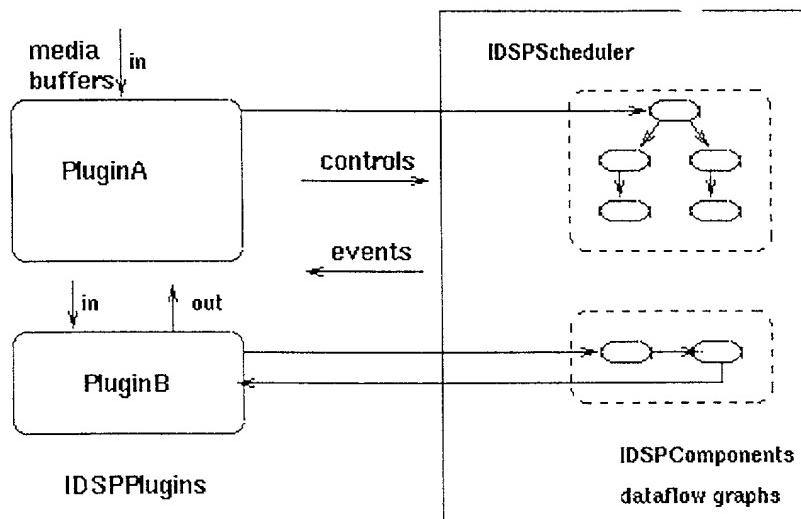


Fig. 2a

IDSPQoSEvent types (received by IDSPPlugins)

- * IDSPQoS_ALG_COMPLETED
- * IDSPQoS_PRESENTATION_TIME_NOT_MET
- * IDSPQoS_INSUFFICIENT_DATA
- * IDSPQoS_INSUFFICIENT_CYCLES_AVAILABLE
- * IDSPQoS_INSUFFICIENT_MEMORY_AVAILABLE

IDSPQoSControl types:

- * IDSPQoS_SET_RATE
- * IDSPQoS_SET_QUALITY_LEVEL
- * IDSPQoS_GET_STATS

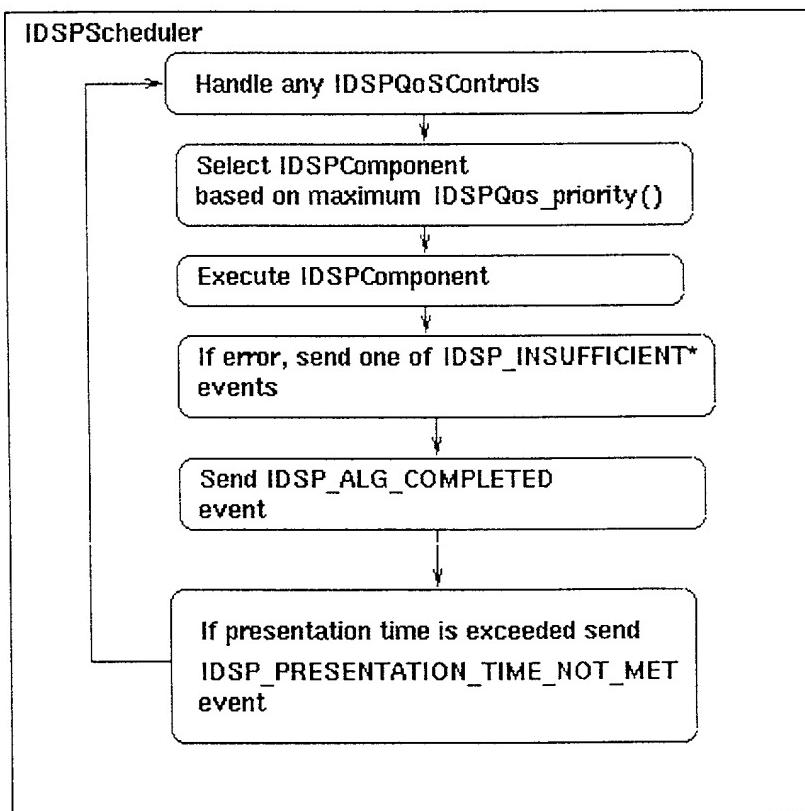
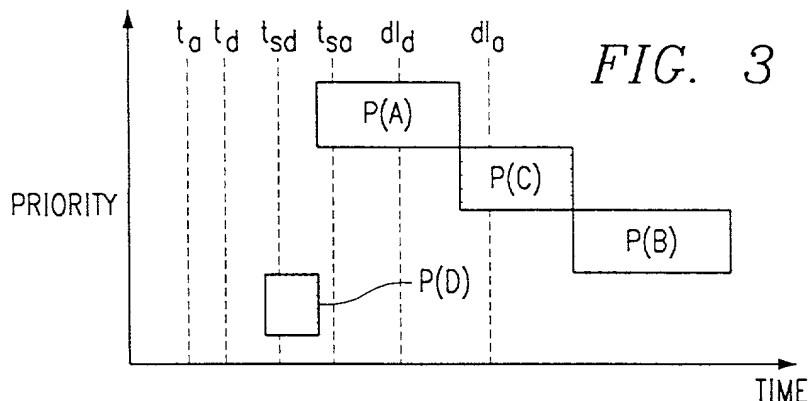


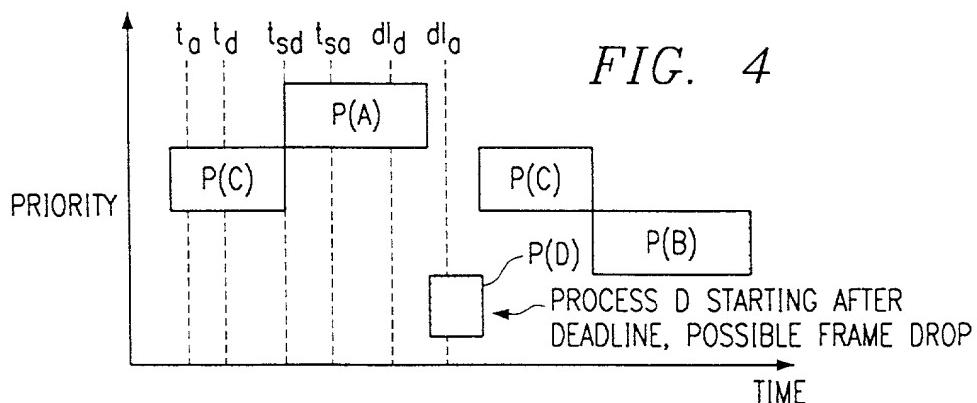
Fig. 2b

- The **IDSPScheduler** provides QoS scheduling and event notification:
 - **IDSPQoS_priority()** is computed based on the time-criticality to meet presentation deadline. If the highest priority component cannot be run, the **IDSPScheduler** analyzes the environment and sends an **IDSPQoSEvent**. The application can adjust the quality level or the rate.



t_{so} = LAST POSSIBLE TIME FOR PROCESS A
TO START AND STILL MAKES ITS DEADLINE

t_{sd} = LAST POSSIBLE TIME FOR PROCESS D
TO START AND STILL MAKE ITS DEADLINE



t_{so} = LAST POSSIBLE TIME FOR PROCESS A
TO START AND STILL MAKES ITS DEADLINE

t_{sd} = LAST POSSIBLE TIME FOR PROCESS D
TO START AND STILL MAKE ITS DEADLINE

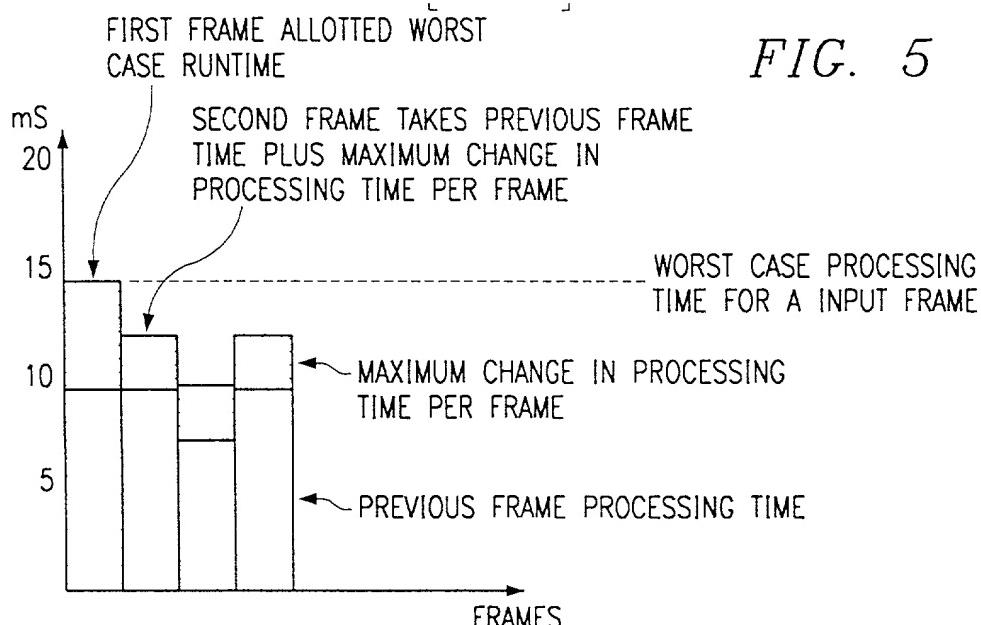


FIG. 5

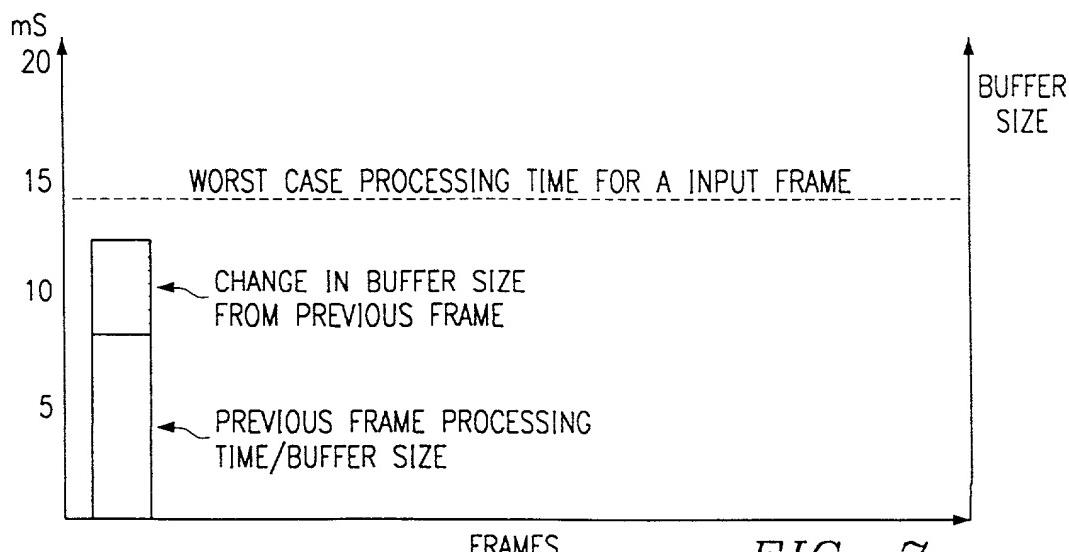
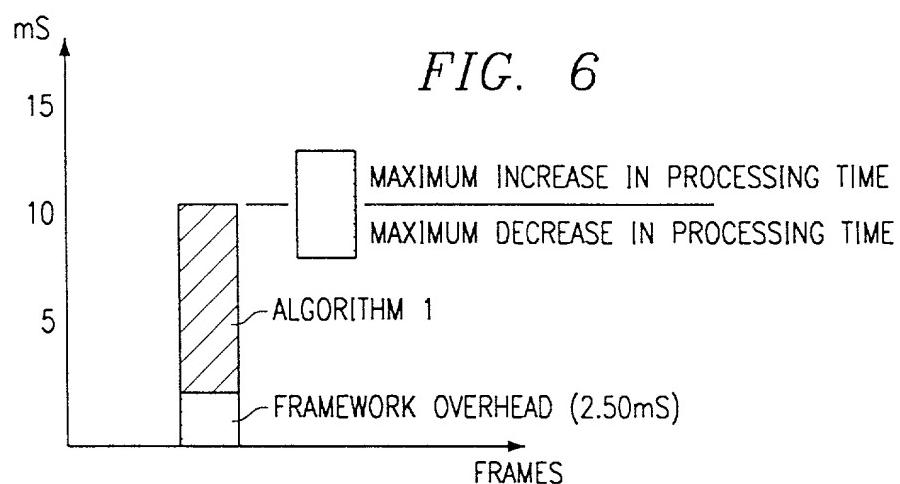


FIG. 7

FIG. 8

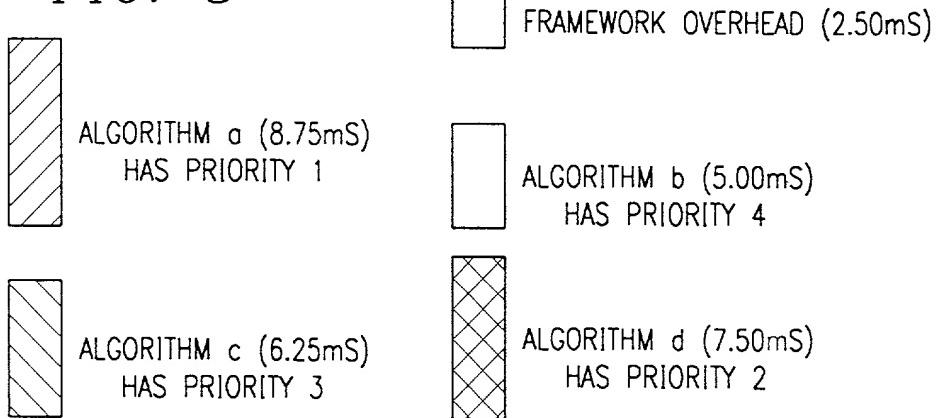
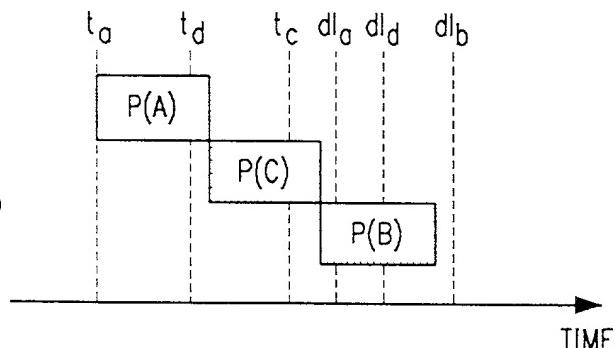


FIG. 9

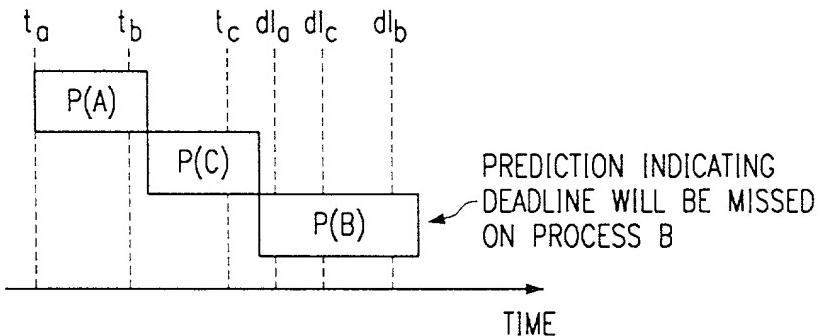


t_i = TIME STAMP ARRIVAL OF EACH DATA FRAME FOR THE RESPECTIVE PROCESS

d_{l_i} = DEADLINE FOR FINISHING PROCESSING OF EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME

$P()$ = PREDICTION OF PROCESSING TIME FOR EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME

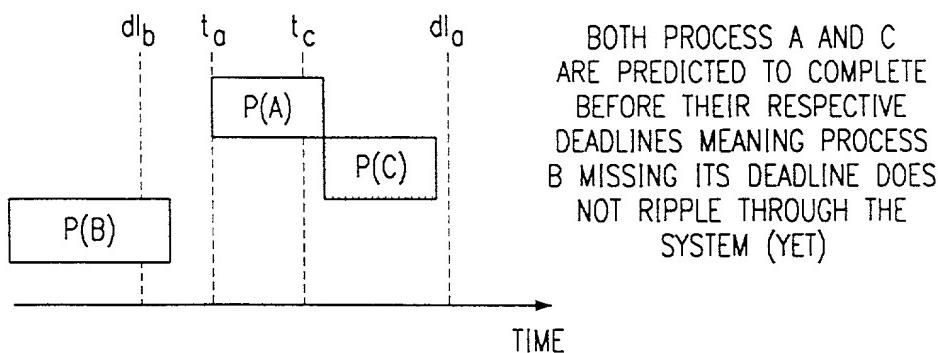
FIG. 10



t_i = TIME STAMP ARRIVAL OF EACH DATA FRAME FOR THE RESPECTIVE PROCESS

d_{l_i} = DEADLINE FOR FINISHING PROCESSING OF EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME

$P()$ = PREDICTION OF PROCESSING TIME FOR EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME



t_i = TIME STAMP ARRIVAL OF EACH DATA FRAME FOR THE RESPECTIVE PROCESS

d_{l_i} = DEADLINE FOR FINISHING PROCESSING OF EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME

$P()$ = PREDICTION OF PROCESSING TIME FOR EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME

FIG. 11

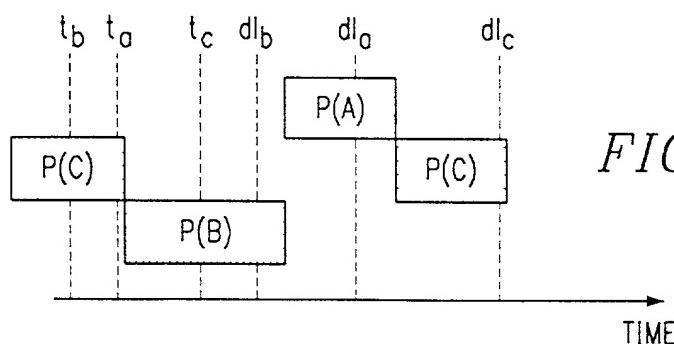


FIG. 12

t_i = TIME STAMP ARRIVAL OF EACH DATA FRAME FOR THE RESPECTIVE PROCESS

dl_i = DEADLINE FOR FINISHING PROCESSING OF EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME

$P()$ = PREDICTION OF PROCESSING TIME FOR EACH RECEIVED DATA FRAME

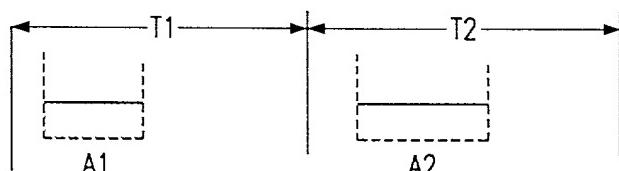


FIG. 13a

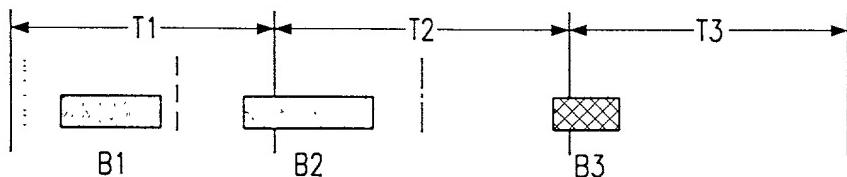


FIG. 13b

..... ARRIVAL OF BUFFER B1

- - - ARRIVAL OF BUFFER B2

— ARRIVAL OF BUFFER B3

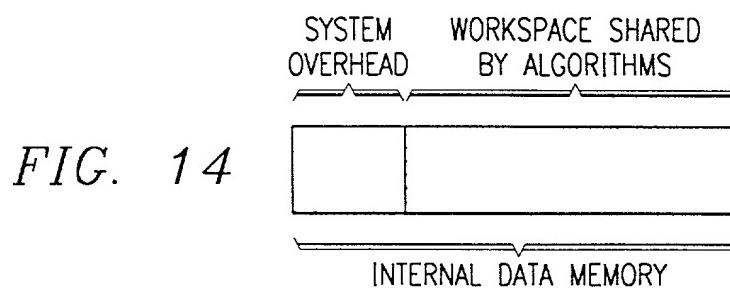


FIG. 15

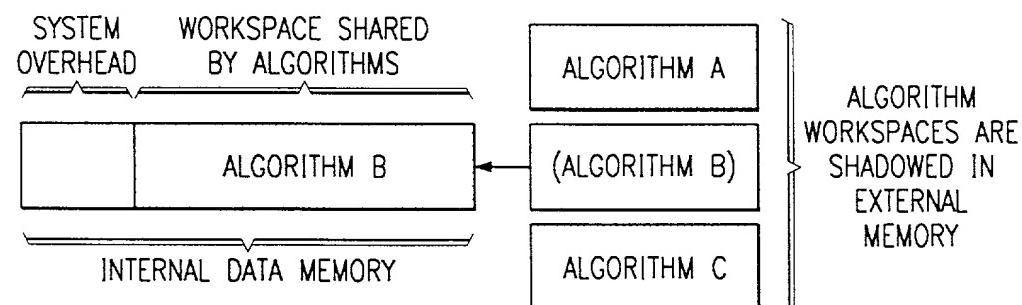
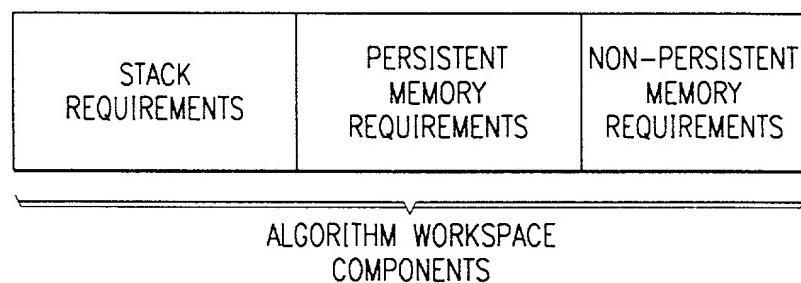
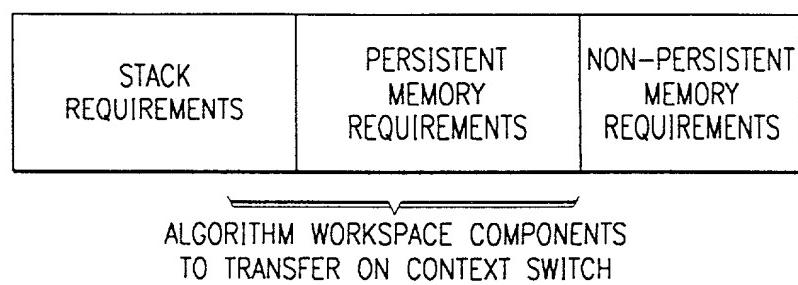


FIG. 16

FIG. 17



STACK REQUIREMENTS	PERSISTENT MEMORY REQUIREMENTS	PERSISTENT READ ONLY MEMORY REQUIREMENTS	NON-PERSISTENT MEMORY REQUIREMENTS
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ALGORITHM WORKSPACE COMPONENTS TO TRANSFER IN PRIOR TO ALGORITHM EXECUTION
IF ALGORITHM REQUIRES CONSTANT TABLES
(CONTEXT SWITCH IN ONLY)

FIG. 18

STACK REQUIREMENTS	PERSISTENT MEMORY REQUIREMENTS	PERSISTENT READ ONLY MEMORY REQUIREMENTS	NON-PERSISTENT MEMORY REQUIREMENTS
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READ ONLY PERSISTENT MEMORY DOES NOT NEED TO BE TRANSFERRED OUT ON CONTEXT SWITCH. THEREFORE ALGORITHM PAGE CHANGE-OUT IS MORE EFFICIENT.

FIG. 19

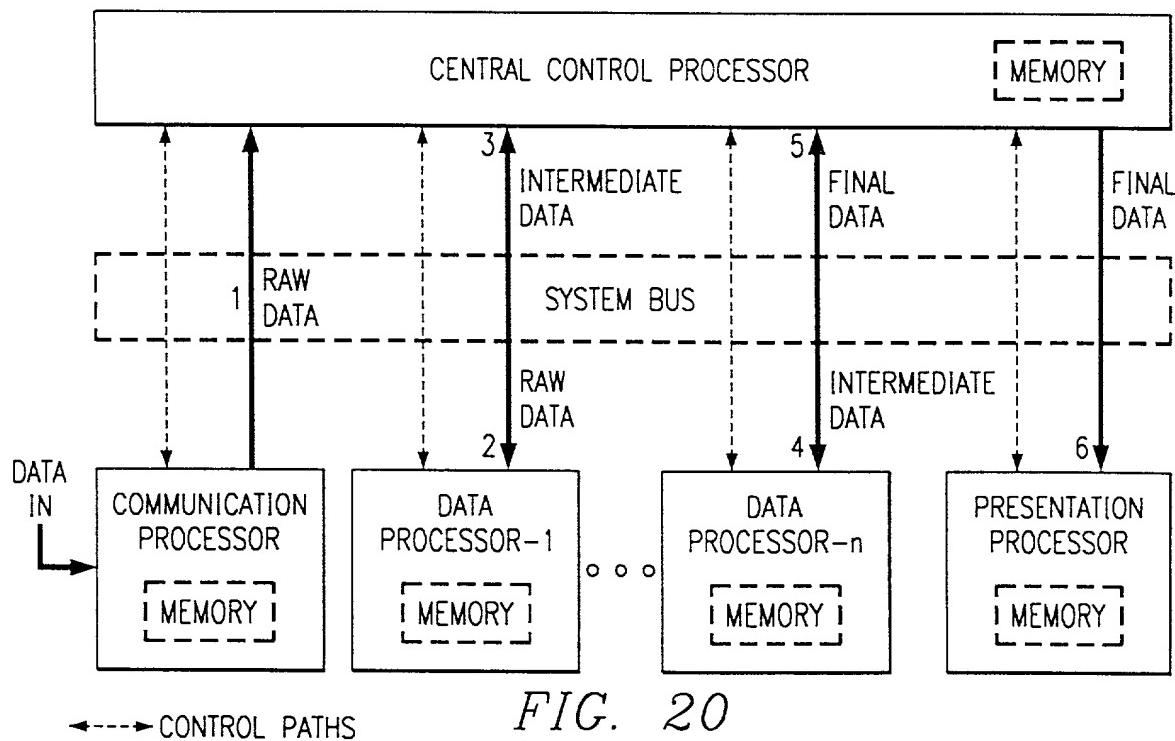


FIG. 20
(PRIOR ART)

FIG. 21

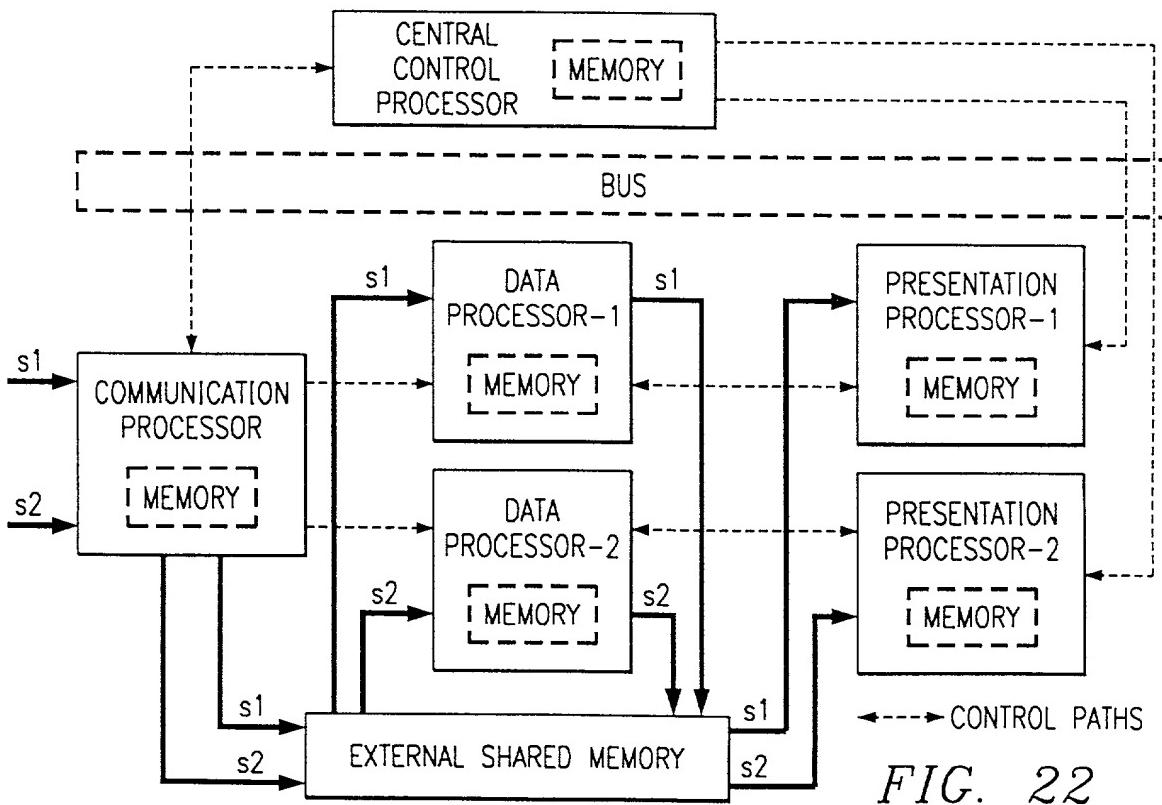
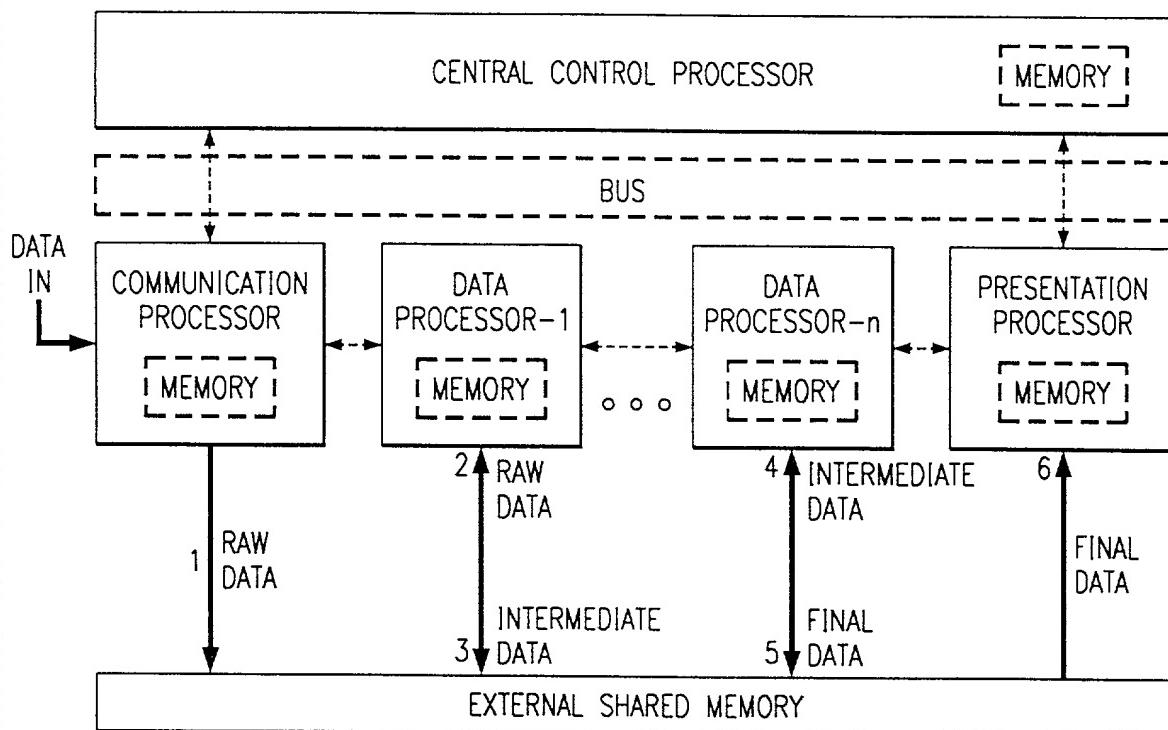
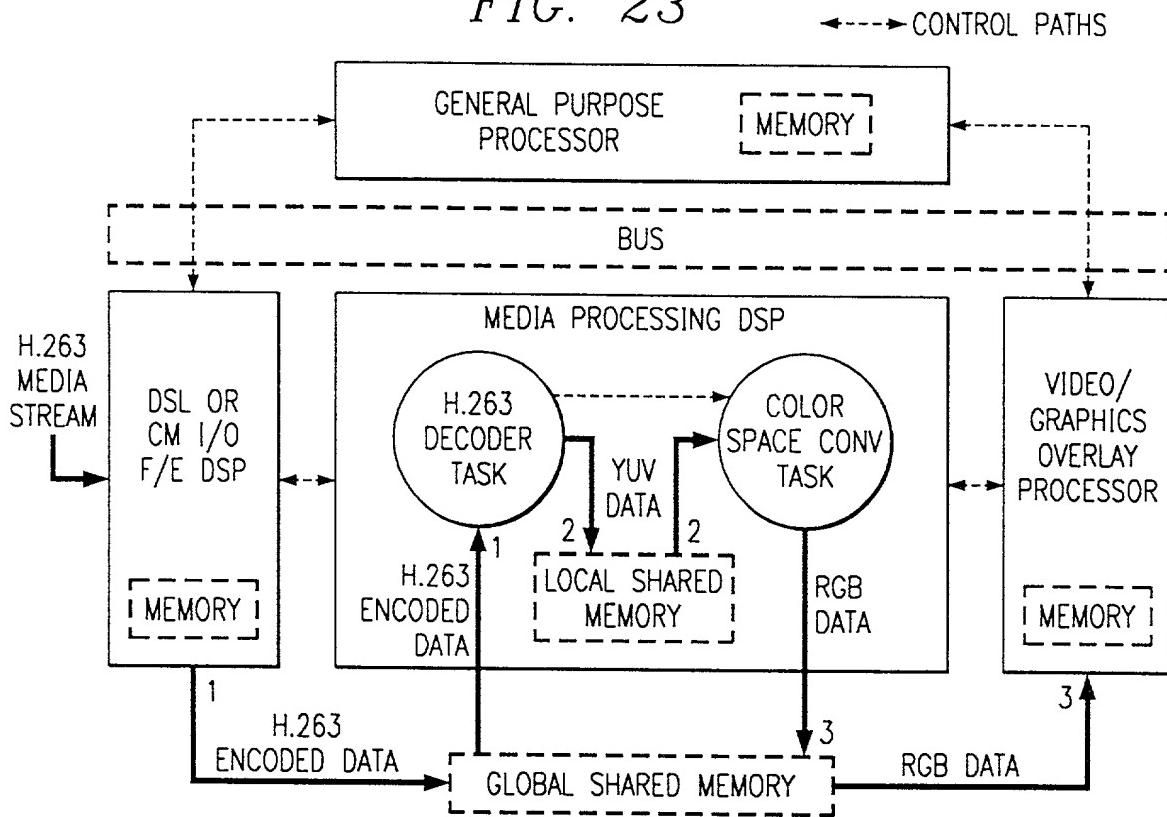


FIG. 22

FIG. 23



OPERATION()

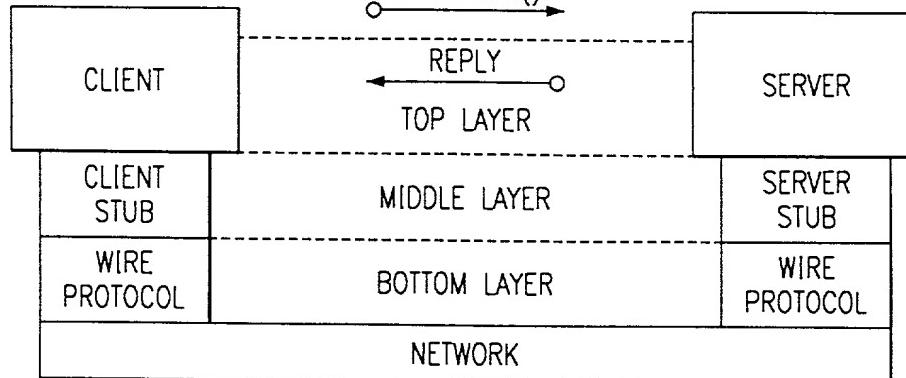


FIG. 24

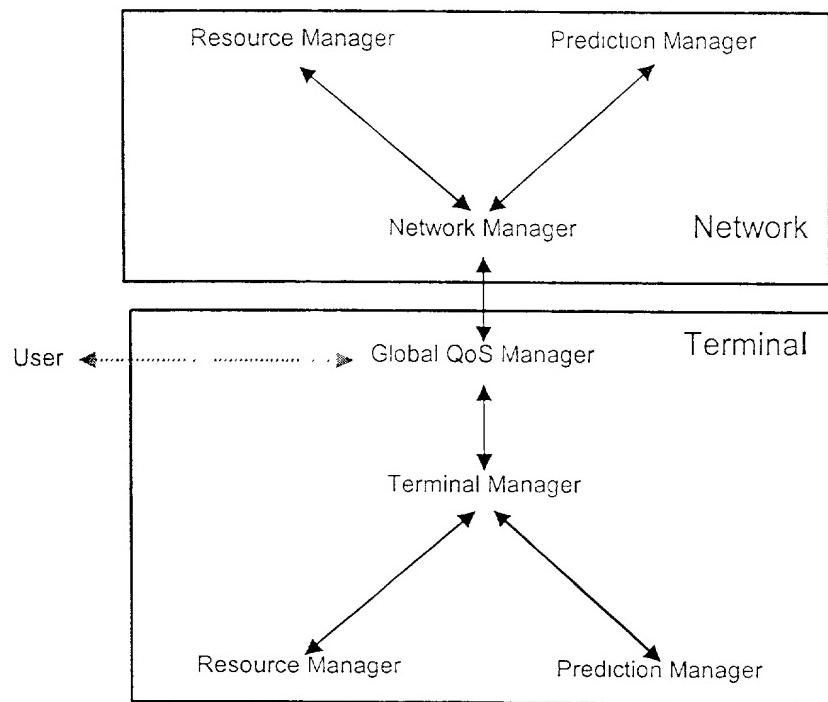


Figure 5: Simplified MPEG-21 Resource Management Framework

Figure 5 shows a simplification of the proposed resource management framework, arrows denote control flow communication through APIs, not necessarily media flows. These control flows are governed by protocols. On the network side, these can coincide with

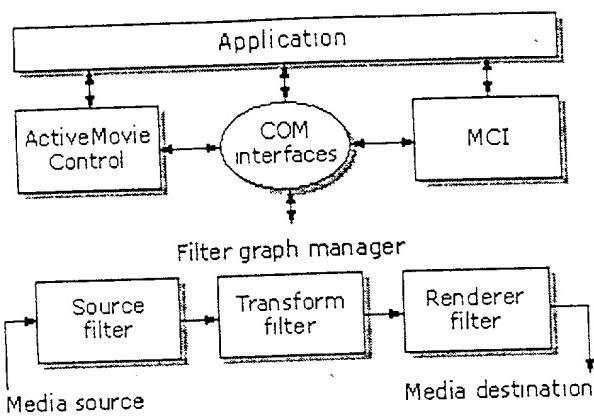


Fig 26

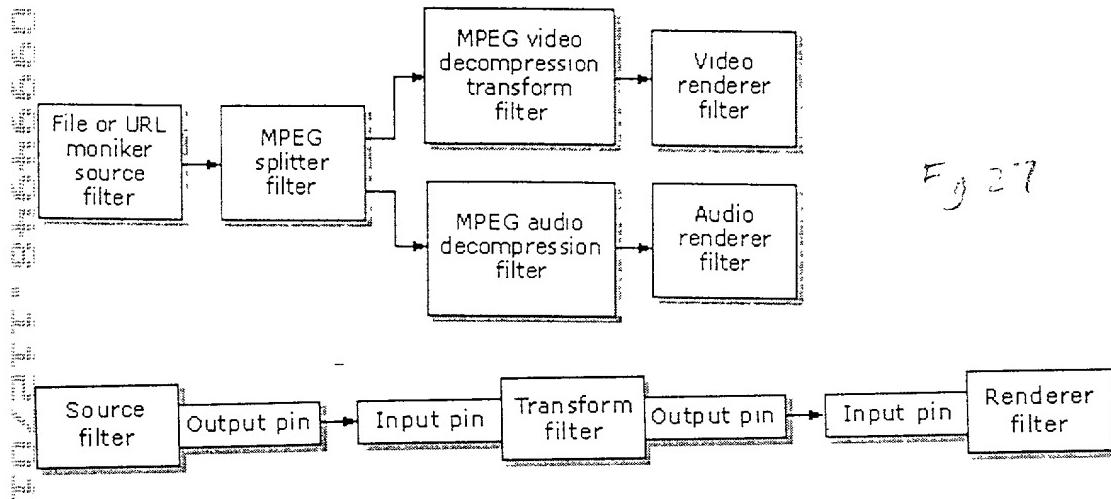


Fig 27



Fig 28